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Agenda item 21

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 25th, 28th and 32nd meetings, on 2, 12 and 30 November 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.25, 28 and 32). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/65/316);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/65/302);

(c) Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/546-S/2010/559).

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4. At the 25th meeting, on 2 November, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/65/SR.25).

5. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat responded to a comment made by the representative of Israel (A/C.2/65/SR.25).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.36 and A/C.2/65/L.63

6. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)" (A/C.2/65/L.36), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
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> "*Recalling* its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005, 61/206 of 20 December 2006, 62/198 of 19 December 2007, 63/221 of 19 December 2008 and 64/207 of 21 December 2009,
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> "*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006, 2007/249 of 26 July 2007, 2008/239 of 23 July 2008, 2009/238 of 29 July 2009 and 2010/236 of 21 July 2010,
>
> "*Recalling* the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,
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> "*Recalling also* the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,
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> "*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,
>
> "*Recalling* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Expressing* its concern over the continued increase in the number of the world's slum-dwellers, in spite of the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers,

"*Recognizing* the negative impacts of environmental degradation, including climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity, on human settlements,

"*Cognizant* of the fact that dust and sandstorms in the past few years have inflicted substantial damage on the socio-economic situation of the inhabitants of the world's dry-land regions, especially in Africa and Asia, and welcoming the efforts and cooperation of Member States at the regional and international levels to control and reduce the negative effects on human settlements in vulnerable regions,

"*Welcoming with appreciation* the important contribution of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), within its mandate, to more cost-effective transitions between emergency relief, recovery and reconstruction, and also the decision to admit UN-Habitat to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

"*Recognizing* the significance of the urban dimension of poverty eradication and the need to integrate water and sanitation and other issues within a comprehensive framework for sustainable development,

"*Recognizing also* the importance of decentralization policies for achieving sustainable human settlements development in line with the Habitat Agenda and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Noting* the efforts of UN-Habitat, as a non-resident organization, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks, and reiterating the relevance of the existing network of Habitat Programme Managers in the increased realization of projects and cooperation activities at the national level,

"*Noting also* the efforts of UN-Habitat in strengthening its collaboration with international and regional development banks and domestic financial institutions to combine public and private capital with capacity-building and policy reform activities in order to improve access by the poor to water and sanitation and affordable housing finance in support of the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recognizing* that the World Urban Forum is the foremost global arena for interaction among policymakers, local government leaders, non-government stakeholders and expert practitioners in the field of human settlements, expressing its appreciation to the Government of Brazil and the city of Rio de Janeiro for hosting the fifth session of the Forum from 22 to 26 March 2010 and to the Government of Bahrain for its offer to host the sixth session of the Forum in 2012, and welcoming the efforts to improve the planning, organization and effectiveness of future sessions of the World Urban Forum as

set out in the lessons learned review mandated by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-second session,

"*Reaffirming* the increased importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in helping developing countries to develop capacities in order to achieve their national goals, including those related to sustainable human settlements and urban development,

"*Recalling* its invitation to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep developments in housing finance systems under review in view of the current global economic and financial crisis and its decision to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on the subject, and acknowledging the efforts of the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in this regard,

"*Recalling also* its encouragement to UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the General Assembly on sustainable urbanization to promote understanding of the challenges of rapid urbanization, including climate change, housing finance systems, urban planning and sustainable land management,

"*Recalling further* its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), in collaboration with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session,

"*Recognizing* the continued need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);

"2. *Welcomes* the commitment by Heads of State and Government at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals to continue working towards cities without slums, beyond current targets, by reducing slum populations and improving the lives of slum-dwellers, with adequate support of the international community, by prioritizing national urban planning strategies with the participation of all stakeholders, by promoting equal access for people living in slums to public services, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation, and adequate shelter, and by promoting sustainable urban and rural development, and encourages UN-Habitat to continue providing the necessary technical assistance;

"3. *Invites* the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to realign target 11 of Millennium Development Goal 7, in light of the attainment of the current target on slums and as a framework for future work on slum upgrading;

"4. *Welcomes* the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, and encourages a timely and effective presentation of the conclusions drawn from the midterm review of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan to be submitted to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-third session;

"5. *Encourages* UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to continue its existing cooperation with the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on issues related to cities and climate change and to continue playing a complementary role in matters related to climate change within the United Nations system, in particular in its efforts to address the vulnerability of cities to climate change, including through further normative work and expansion of its technical assistance to towns and cities on local action for the mitigation of urban-based greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change;

"6. *Recalls* the importance of timely action by UN-Habitat in response to natural and human-made disasters, in particular through its work in addressing post-disaster and post-conflict housing and infrastructure needs through its normative and operational work as part of the continuum from emergency relief, to recovery to urban development through effective urban planning;

"7. *Reiterates* its encouragement to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the preparations for and follow-up to the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012;

"8. *Invites* UN-Habitat to provide ideas and proposals reflecting its experience and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

"9. *Recognizes* the progress being made by UN-Habitat to accelerate the provision of finance for the mobilization of seed capital through domestic and other financial resources for shelter and related infrastructure, with due priority to be given to the needs of low-income households as requested in its resolutions 56/206 of 21 December 2001 and 61/206 of 20 December 2006, including through the development of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, established by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 21/10 of 20 April 2007, and expresses its interest in the recommendations of the independent evaluation that will be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-third session;

"10. *Calls for* continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to provide predictable multi-year funding and

increased non-earmarked contributions to support the normative and operational activities of UN-Habitat;

"11. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

"12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

"13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, to consider, in his report to the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), the possibility of integrating the two themes of 'housing finance systems' and 'sustainable urbanization', previously suggested as topics for separate high-level events of the General Assembly, into the preparatory process for Habitat III;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session the item entitled 'Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)'."

7. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)" (A/C.2/65/L.63), submitted by the Vice-Chair, Ms. Csilla Würtz of Hungary, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.36.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.63.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

10. Also at the 32nd meeting, the Vice-Chair orally corrected operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution (see A/C.2/65/SR.32).

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.63, as orally corrected (see para. 13).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.63, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.36 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005, 61/206 of 20 December 2006, 62/198 of 19 December 2007, 63/221 of 19 December 2008 and 64/207 of 21 December 2009,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006, 2007/249 of 26 July 2007, 2008/239 of 23 July 2008, 2009/238 of 29 July 2009 and 2010/236 of 21 July 2010,

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Recalling also the Habitat Agenda,[3] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[4] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6] which calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[7]

Expressing its concern about the continuing increase in the number of the world's slum-dwellers, in spite of the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers,

Recognizing the negative impacts of environmental degradation, including climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity, on human settlements,

Cognizant of the fact that dust storms and sandstorms have, in the past few years, inflicted substantial damage on the socio-economic situation of the inhabitants of the world's dry-land regions, especially in Africa and Asia, and welcoming the efforts and cooperation of Member States at the regional and international levels to control and reduce the negative effects on human settlements in vulnerable regions,

Welcoming with appreciation the important contribution of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), within its mandate, to more cost-effective transitions between emergency relief, recovery and reconstruction, and also the decision to admit UN-Habitat to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

Recognizing the significance of the urban dimension of poverty eradication and the need to integrate water and sanitation and other issues within a comprehensive framework for sustainable development,

Recognizing also the importance of decentralization policies for achieving sustainable human settlements development in line with the Habitat Agenda and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting the efforts of UN-Habitat, as a non-resident organization, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks, and reiterating the relevance of the existing network of Habitat Programme Managers in the increased realization of projects and cooperation activities at the national level,

Noting also the efforts of UN-Habitat in strengthening and enhancing its collaboration with international and regional development banks and domestic financial institutions to combine public and private capital with capacity-building and policy reform activities in order to improve access by the poor to water and sanitation and affordable housing finance in support of the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that the World Urban Forum is the foremost global arena for interaction among policymakers, local government leaders, non-government stakeholders and expert practitioners in the field of human settlements, expressing its appreciation to the Government of Brazil and the city of Rio de Janeiro for

[7] See resolution 65/1.

hosting the fifth session of the Forum from 22 to 26 March 2010 and to the Government of Bahrain for its offer to host the sixth session of the Forum in 2012, and welcoming the efforts to improve the planning, organization and effectiveness of future sessions of the World Urban Forum as set out in the lessons learned review mandated by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-second session,

Reaffirming the increased importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in helping developing countries to develop capacities in order to achieve their national goals, including those related to sustainable human settlements and urban development,

Recalling its invitation to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep developments in housing finance systems under review in view of the current global economic and financial crisis, and its decision to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on the subject, and acknowledging the efforts of the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in this regard,

Recalling also its encouragement to UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the General Assembly on sustainable urbanization to promote understanding of the challenges of rapid urbanization, including climate change, housing finance systems, urban planning and sustainable land management,

Recalling further its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), in collaboration with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session,

Reaffirming its encouragement to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the follow-up to the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences,

Recognizing the continuing need for adequate and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[8] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[9] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[10]

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[8] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] E/2010/72.

[10] A/65/316.

2. *Notes* the progress made in response to the request of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/5 of 3 April 2009[11] for a joint examination of the governance of UN-Habitat with a view to identifying and implementing ways to improve the transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the existing governance structure and to identify options for potential relevant changes for consideration by the Governing Council at its twenty-third session;

3. *Welcomes* the commitment by Heads of State and Government at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals to continue working towards cities without slums, beyond current targets, by reducing slum populations and improving the lives of slum-dwellers, with adequate support of the international community, by prioritizing national urban planning strategies with the participation of all stakeholders, by promoting equal access for people living in slums to public services, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation and adequate shelter, and by promoting sustainable urban and rural development, and encourages UN-Habitat to continue providing the necessary technical assistance;

4. *Takes note* of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[7] in particular paragraph 77 (k), and in this regard invites the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to consider at its earliest convenience appropriate global and national strategies and frameworks for future work, for the achievement of a significant improvement in the lives of slum-dwellers beyond the current slum-related targets, in the light of the continued increase in the number of the world's slum-dwellers;

5. *Welcomes* the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, and encourages a timely and effective presentation of the conclusions of the midterm review of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan to be submitted to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-third session;

6. *Supports* the dissemination and implementation of the guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities and the guidelines on access to basic services for all, approved by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolutions 21/3 of 20 April 2007[12] and 22/8 of 3 April 2009,[11] respectively;

7. *Encourages* UN-Habitat, within its mandate, and in line with focus area three of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan, to continue its existing cooperation on issues related to cities and climate change and to continue to play a complementary role in matters related to climate change within the United Nations system, in particular in addressing the vulnerability of cities to climate change, including through further normative work and expansion of its technical assistance to towns and cities on local action for the mitigation of urban-based greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change, with a focus on vulnerable urban populations, slum-dwellers, the urban poor and at-risk populations;

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[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/64/8), annex I, sect. B.

[12] Ibid., *Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/62/8), annex I, sect. B.

8. *Recalls* the importance of timely action by UN-Habitat in response to natural and human-made disasters, in particular through its work in addressing post-disaster and post-conflict housing and infrastructure needs through its normative and operational work as part of the continuum from emergency relief to recovery to urban development through effective urban planning;

9. *Reiterates* its encouragement to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the preparations for and follow-up to the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012;

10. *Invites* UN-Habitat to contribute to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development by providing technical contributions and inputs, as appropriate, to the report of the Secretary-General on the objective and themes of the Conference, and to transmit outcomes emanating from its meetings relevant to the themes of the Conference;

11. *Recognizes* the progress being made by UN-Habitat to accelerate the provision of finance for the mobilization of seed capital through domestic and other financial resources for shelter and related infrastructure, with due priority to be given to the needs of low-income households, as requested in its resolutions 56/206 of 21 December 2001 and 61/206 of 20 December 2006, including through the development of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, established by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 21/10 of 20 April 2007,[15] and expresses its interest in the recommendations of the independent evaluation that will be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-third session;

12. *Calls for* continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the implementation of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan of UN-Habitat;

13. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, the Slum Upgrading Facility and the technical cooperation trust funds, to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

15. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, and in discussion with all the partners of the Habitat Agenda, to consider, in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), the possibility of integrating the two themes of "housing finance systems" and "sustainable urbanization", previously

suggested as topics for separate high-level events of the General Assembly, either into the preparatory process for Habitat III or into a combined theme for a single high-level event;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

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Globalization and interdependence

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled:

"Globalization and interdependence:

"(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

"(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"(c) International migration and development"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate jointly on sub-items (a) and (b) at its 15th meeting, on 20 October 2010, and a substantive debate on sub-item (c) at its 19th meeting, on 27 October. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.15 and 19). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6). Action was taken on the item at the 21st, 27th, 29th and 31st meetings, on 28 October and on 4, 18 and 24 November (see A/C.2/65/SR.21, 27, 29 and 31). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is provided in the addenda to the present report.

* The report of the Committee on the present item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/65/438 and Add.1-3.

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3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 22
Globalization and interdependence

Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/65/486)

Item 22 (a)
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Report of the Secretary-General on an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues in the light of the New International Economic Order (A/65/272)

Item 22 (b)
Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (A/65/90)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its third session, held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009 (A/65/212)

Item 22 (c)
International migration and development

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/65/203)

4. At the 15th meeting, on 20 October, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-item (a)) and the Programme Management Officer of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in New York (under sub-item (b)) (see A/C.2/65/SR.15).

5. At the 19th meeting, on 27 October, an introductory statement under sub-item (c) was made by the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (see A/C.2/65/SR.19).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.9 and A/C.2/65/L.50

6. At the 21st meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Culture and development" (A/C.2/65/L.9), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998, 55/192 of 20 December 2000 and 57/249 of 20 December 2002 on culture and development,

"*Recalling also* the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and its Action Plan by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001, as well as other international conventions of that organization upholding the central role of cultural diversity for social and economic development,

"*Recognizing* that culture is an essential component of human development, represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and the community, and provides for economic growth and ownership of development processes,

"*Acknowledging* that culture is a source of enrichment and a mainspring for the sustainable development of communities, peoples and nations, empowering local communities to play an active and unique role in development initiatives,

"*Recognizing* the linkages between cultural and biological diversity in providing ecologically sound responses to environmental challenges, in particular through local and indigenous traditional knowledge systems,

"*Emphasizing* the pivotal role of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of national development objectives and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the General Assembly, in its resolution 65/1, entitled 'Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals', specifically emphasizes the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages international cooperation in the cultural field, aimed at achieving development objectives;

"2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations:

"(a) To raise public awareness of the importance of cultural diversity for development, promoting its positive value through education and using media tools;

"(b) To ensure a more visible and effective inclusion of culture in development policies and strategies at local, national, regional and international levels;

"(c) To promote capacity-building at the national level for the development of a dynamic cultural sector, in particular by encouraging creativity and innovation, supporting the development of sustainable cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for culture professionals and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural sector for economic growth and development;

"(d) To actively support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate their effective and legal access to international markets, taking into account the expanding range of cultural consumption;

"(e) To preserve and protect local and indigenous traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management, which are valuable examples of culture as a vehicle for environmental sustainability and sustainable development, and to foster synergies between modern science and local knowledge;

"(f) To support legislative frameworks for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage;

"(g) To sustainably protect, preserve and safeguard cultural heritage in all its forms, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international legal frameworks, including by promoting international cooperation and measures to prevent the improper granting to, and/or exercise by, unauthorized parties of intellectual property rights to cultural heritage without the express permission and/or prior informed consent of the recognized rights holders;

"3. *Calls upon* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations to enhance international cooperation in supporting efforts of developing countries for the development and consolidation of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises and to assist them in developing the necessary infrastructure and skills, as well as in mastering information and communications technologies and gaining access to new technologies;

"4. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to assess how best to optimize the impact of culture on development, including through data collection, information and the use of appropriate indicators, in accordance with their national priorities and taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"5. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support and facilitate financing, upon request, to developing countries in accordance with their national priorities, in particular as regards national

capacity-building for the implementation of international cultural conventions, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations country teams further integrate culture into their programming exercises, in particular United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, in consultation with relevant national authorities, when assisting countries in the pursuit of their development objectives;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include therein an assessment of the value of organizing a United Nations global summit on culture and development at an appropriate time."

7. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Culture and development" (A/C.2/65/L.50), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Jean Claudy Pierre (Haiti), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.9.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50 had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chair orally corrected draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50.

10. Also at its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50, as orally corrected (see para. 18, draft resolution I).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Peru (see A/C.2/65/SR.31).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.9 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.20

13. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards a New International Economic Order" (A/C.2/65/L.20).

14. At its 29th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.20 had no programme budget implications.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.20 by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 52 abstentions (see para. 18, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

[1] The delegations of Nigeria and Mauritania subsequently indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

16. Also at the same meeting, statements were made before the vote by the representatives of the United States of America and Belgium (on behalf of the European Union; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey; Liechtenstein; and Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine); a statement was made after the vote by the representative of Canada (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

17. Subsequently, statements were made by the representatives of Peru, Chile, Colombia and Cuba (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

18. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Culture and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998, 55/192 of 20 December 2000 and 57/249 of 20 December 2002 on culture and development,

Recalling also the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity[1] and its Action Plan[2] by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001 and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,[3] as well as other international conventions of that organization that acknowledge the important role of cultural diversity for social and economic development,

Recognizing that culture is an essential component of human development, represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and the community and an important factor in the fight against poverty, providing for economic growth and ownership of development processes,

Acknowledging that culture is a source of enrichment and an important contributor to the sustainable development of local communities, peoples and nations, empowering them to play an active and unique role in development initiatives,

Acknowledging also the diversity of the world, recognizing that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind and emphasizing the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity and the positive contribution of local and indigenous traditional knowledge in addressing environmental challenges in a sustainable manner,

Noting with satisfaction that in its resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", the General Assembly emphasized the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect encourages international cooperation in the cultural field, aimed at achieving development objectives,

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[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Ibid., *Thirty-third Session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 41.

1. *Emphasizes* the important contribution of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of national development objectives and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations:

(a) To raise public awareness of the importance of cultural diversity for sustainable development, promoting its positive value through education and media tools;

(b) To ensure a more visible and effective integration and mainstreaming of culture into development policies and strategies at all levels;

(c) To promote capacity-building, where appropriate, at all levels for the development of a dynamic cultural and creative sector, in particular by encouraging creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship, supporting the development of sustainable cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for culture professionals and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural and creative sector for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development;

(d) To actively support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate their effective and licit access to international markets, taking into account the expanding range of cultural consumption and, for States parties to it, the provisions of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;

(e) To preserve and maintain local and indigenous traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management, which are valuable examples of culture as a vehicle for environmental sustainability and sustainable development, and to foster synergies between modern science and local and indigenous knowledge;

(f) To support national legal frameworks and policies for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage and cultural property,[4] the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property[5] and the return of cultural property,[6] in accordance with national legislation and applicable international legal frameworks, including by promoting international cooperation to prevent the misappropriation of cultural heritage and products, recognizing the importance of intellectual property rights in sustaining those involved in cultural creativity;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system, relevant non-governmental organizations and all relevant stakeholders to enhance international cooperation in supporting the efforts of developing countries for the development and consolidation of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises and to assist them in developing the necessary infrastructure and skills, as well as in mastering

[4] As defined in article 1 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

[5] Ibid.

[6] In line with the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

information and communications technologies and gaining access to new technologies on mutually agreed terms;

4. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to assess how best to optimize the contribution of culture to development, including through information-sharing, exchange of best practices, data collection, research and study and the use of appropriate evaluation indicators, in accordance with their national priorities and taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support and facilitate financing, as appropriate, upon request, to developing countries, in particular with regard to national capacity-building for the implementation of applicable international cultural conventions, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations country teams further integrate and mainstream culture into their programming exercises, in particular United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, in consultation with relevant national authorities, when assisting countries in the pursuit of their development objectives;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include therein an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development, including its aim, level, format and timing, as well as budgetary implications.

Draft resolution II
Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/224 of 19 December 2008 and 64/209 of 21 December 2009,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[2]

Recalling also the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Stressing the need to fulfil all financing for development commitments, including those contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[4] and other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Concerned about the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries and which threaten to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap, and could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the need for a more sustainable economic growth and recovery, and recognizing that this goal can be achieved through inclusive multilateralism and the equal participation of all countries, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Declaration

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 65/1.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Resolution 63/239, annex.

and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that innovative and enhanced approaches to financing for development are needed to address the challenges posed by the current global economic situation, poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing that these new approaches should neither substitute for nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including official development assistance, and need to be developed in a spirit of partnership, cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the common interests and national priorities of each country,

Recognizing also that many relevant principles contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have not been fully realized and that enhanced efforts are needed to minimize the negative effects of globalization on developing countries and ensure that it works as a positive force for all, in particular for developing countries,

Recognizing further that widespread financial deregulation has contributed to larger net capital outflows from developing countries to developed countries,

Stressing the need for policy space to allow the formulation of national development strategies by developing countries, aimed at bringing prosperity for all,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues in the light of the New International Economic Order";[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

3. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

[5] A/65/272.